

Redistricting affects Delegates contest

by Val Minto

With the recent reapportionment of the Virginia General Assembly, November's election must fill for the first time two seats in the House of Delegates. Democrats and the increasingly powerful Virginia GOP are battling for the newly created 24th Legislative District, which encircles Fredericksburg and includes counties of Caroline, Hanover, and Stafford.

Lewis P. Fickett, Jr., professor and chairman of the Department of Economics and Political Science at Mary Washington College, and Robert Gwathmey of Hanover are the Democratic candidates for the 23rd and 24th Districts. Fickett said that he chose to run because he feels that this area needs to be more effectively represented in Richmond. "In a Democratic state like Virginia," says Fickett, "where our party has control of the House of Delegates, it is obvious that only a hard-working Democrat can adequately represent his constituents." Fickett supports revenue sharing "as the best available means of financing needs created by rapid urban growth" and carefully regulated parimutuel betting, which he claims would provide an additional source of revenue for Virginia. Fickett also pro-

poses drug education and a "kind of public action line" which would deal with the complaints of the citizens. In discussing the changing scene in the universities, Fickett stated that he supported "all legitimate rights of students," but that "students must accept the fact that they have duties and responsibilities as well as rights." He also believes that "active participation in the political process is one of the highest forms of patriotism."

Gwathmey, a conservative Democrat and a 13 year veteran of the House of Delegates, is dissatisfied with the re-districting. Unlike his Democratic co-runner, Gwathmey does not endorse federal revenue sharing, and agreeing with his Republican opponent incumbent Benjamin Woodbridge, he feels that power should be in the hands of the state. Because of federal intervention, Gwathmey feels that state legislatures have been deprived of any power to take constructive action.

Republican candidates are Andren Q. Hance of Hanover, for the 24th District, and Benjamin H. Woodbridge, the incumbent from Fredericksburg. Hance is self-employed in public relations. He claims that he is politically conservative, and sup-

ports parimutuel horse-racing in Virginia provided the people in the local area vote on it. Hance favors a return of power to the state in order to preserve local initiative in government. If elected, Hance plans to sponsor legislation which would "put drug pushers out of business" and promises to "actively communicate with the people and seek out their views." Hance also pledged full support to Woodbridge and stated that the Republicans "have to have both seats" in the House. Woodbridge opposes revenue sharing, which he feels is an "encroachment by the federal government on the powers of the state." However, he calls for a "re-establishing (of) our relationship with the federal courts and the federal government... to work toward re-establishing a balance between these two levels." Woodbridge, a conservative Republican, supported the Campus Disorder Bill of 1970, which aimed at "curbing disorderly campus dissent" and would clarify a school's administrative authority to fire faculty members and expel students from school. Woodbridge has strongly urged the state government to forbid student anti-war protests and rallies on campus property.

Holton confers with student press in Richmond

by Linda Cayton

Governor Linwood Holton met last week with editors of student newspapers to discuss problems of educational concern.

Holton opened the press conference with remarks on his evaluation of the present educational system. He stated that he would like to see "much more use of physical facilities, land, and buildings" than is in practice now. He also endorsed the move to reduce the length of time required in obtaining Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science degrees, in order to make room for the increased number of students enrolling in college each year.

Holton also noted the advantages of the area of elementary and secondary education to all those considering the field of education.

Although Holton commended the efforts of students who are anxious "to get involved in the community," he stated, in regard to student registration, that "most students have a home, they should vote there." Reminded that the issue of student's voting in college communities was presently being considered by a federal three judge panel, he apologized for commenting on the subject, expressing the wish that U.S. district Judge Robert Merhige disregard his remarks.

Much of the discussion centered around the issues of educational, institutional, and proposed allocations now before the General Assembly. Although stressing the point that each institution was to be considered individually as to financial needs, Holton explained financial priorities as adequate undergraduate education; classrooms, dormitories, cafeterias, etc.

He also explained that students on Boards of Visitors would be considered according to individual needs and not as a general practice. He stated that he has "put one student on a Board of Visitors" and that "he might do it again" and he "might not." He further explained that the same policy would hold for appointments of blacks to Boards of Visitors.

Holton recognized the "pressing needs" of junior colleges and community colleges, re-emphasizing the point that the amount of money available for allocations would determine the amount of money allocated to individual institutions.

Commenting on the charges against George Mason Community College of institutionalized racism, Holton stated that he does not "condone lowering admissions standards." He explained that he is in accord with "compensatory training so that groups with handicaps such as poor reading training, can take advantage of a college education."

When asked to comment on censorship of the student press, Holton expressed doubt as to how

well the first amendment right of freedom of the press is being handled. He stated that he had read articles in some Va. student newspapers that seemed "designed to go against established mores for the fun of it." He explained that he had seen words in certain student newspapers that were offensive to him and other older members of the community. Practices such as this, he explained, "hamper... efforts to insure higher allocations." He also stated that "you have the first amendment right, it will be protected."

When asked to justify the validity of the Va. statute which prohibits abortion advertising, Holton stressed the fact that the majority of people in Va. considered the law to be a good one, therefore he too thought the law to be valid.

Lawyer speaks on court system

Northern Virginia American Civil Liberties Union attorney Richard Crouch spoke last Thursday on the condition of juvenile rights in the American court system.

The juvenile court, as it exists today, explained Crouch, was adopted with the idea that juveniles need an understanding "father figure" and would suffer from the association with criminals in criminal court. However, Crouch continued, the concept backfired with judges often being little more than political appointees with little knowledge of the law. The result, according to Crouch, is a totally de-humanizing court system, with juveniles getting "the worst of both worlds."

Mr. Crouch stated that the juvenile courts operate under a practice of "solicitous paternalism" and in an "unreal world." The offenses for which a juvenile can be taken into the jurisdiction of the court are: the habits and practices of behavior judged not to be according to his welfare, habitual disobedience to parents, or exhibiting the kind of behavior that the court interprets as being needy of court jurisdiction.

Crouch explained that juveniles are denied many of the rights of citizens in the court, with the right to counsel granted only ten years ago. They are judged according to misfortune or involvement, rather than guilt.

He commented that the juvenile court system is often used to stifle protest, as an instrument of repression, or as a means of punishing parents.

Crouch explained the issues of juvenile rights which the ACLU is investigating. These include: The right of a jury trial, unreasonable searches and seizures, indefinite sentences and terms, the practice of sentencing juveniles to mental hospital both before and after their appearance in court, the right of juveniles to obtain a copy of court transcripts in order to file an appeal, double jeopardy, the right to a preliminary hearing, the right to discovery (the practice of being confronted with prosecution's evidence before the trial in order to prepare a defense), and the fate of juvenile court records, which are often made available to the military and to prospective employers.

the bullet

p.o. box 1115, fredericksburg, virginia

mary washington college

English Department comps abolished

by Liz Dodge

By a vote of 14-to-7 the English department faculty, at their first meeting last Wednesday, abolished comprehensive examinations as a degree requirement for English majors.

The Comprehensive Committee which proposed this change is now investigating alternatives to more satisfactorily allow English majors to demonstrate their knowledge of American and English literature and show their ability to interrelate this knowledge acquired in their separate courses. Donald Glover, English Department Chairman, stated the purpose of the exams: "it's the idea of trying to encourage students to move out of the pigeonhole of the individual courses and draw this material together."

Some alternatives being considered by the Comprehensive Committee are either independent study projects or senior seminars which in addition to allowing the student to interrelate her courses, possibly may also be worth three credit hours. Another proposed alternative which is presently tabled is that comprehensive examinations be given but not as a degree requirement, instead going on the student's permanent record. Kathy Bradford, a student representative on the Comprehensive Committee pointed out one drawback of the plan "as a requirement no would know if you failed it once and passed it later whereas this way people would know if you had a high pass, a low pass, or if you failed."

According to Glover, comprehensive examinations have been a subject of controversy since their institution three years ago. Due to mounting student dissatisfaction, meetings were held last year and again this spring to poll students and faculty to find out their attitudes about comprehensives and any suggestions they might have for changing them. "The results," Glover stated, "were not exactly what you'd call clear. We

didn't seem to be getting anywhere." Consequently, it was decided that the first departmental meeting this fall would be devoted entirely to the discussion of comprehensives. Prior to this meeting the student-faculty Comprehensive Committee met to discuss the advantages and disadvantages of the examinations. The student representatives on the committee called a meeting of English and prospective English majors last week to get their opinions. The estimated 47 people attending unanimously voted in favor of removing comprehensives as a graduation requirement. A petition was opened for signatures from the 77 declared English majors and any prospective English majors. The petition won 81 signatures, a factor

Bradshaw felt was very significant in abolishing comprehensives. "Prior to our presenting this petition at the meeting," she said, "we wouldn't even have gotten a majority, but the vote overwhelmingly in favor of abolishing comps shows that evidently student opinion does mean a lot, to the English faculty at least."

Head of the Comprehensive Committee, Daniel Dervin, who made the proposal that the examinations be abolished expressed his feeling that "we were at a student-faculty impasse. Because they didn't like them, the students weren't getting what we wanted them to get out of the comprehensives and we don't profit from it if they don't profit from it. The examination is like an Edsel, it's not useful to use anymore so it's time to junk it and not repair it."

Susan Hanna, one of the faculty members who voted against abolishing comprehensives as a degree requirement did so because "The student studies on her own with no instruction and arranges her own time to take it. There's not enough opportunity for this sort of truly independent study." She added however "One good thing about clearing away comps completely is that this will be thought through now from the very beginning."

The religion department, which is now the only department in which majors must take comprehensive examinations does not foresee changing their requirements. Religion department chairman Elizabeth Clark stated "the religion department has a different set up than the English department had in that the students receive three credits for comprehensives, as part of a senior seminar, so at the moment we plan to keep them."

Large student registration here

by Jeanne Kabe

City Registrar Elizabeth H. Parcell stated that student registration in Fredericksburg was going so well on Friday that she did not have time to talk with BULLET reporters.

On Wednesday of last week approximately 17 students registered and by midmorning of Friday at least 21 additional students had placed their names on the city books.

The large response to registration occurred following U.S. District Judge Robert R. Merhige Jr.'s ruling that books be kept open through Oct. 8 for college students only. The original closing date for state books prior to the Nov. 2 state general election had been Oct. 2.

Merhige, in his ruling, restricted local registrars throughout the state from using the 12 existing factors in determining student registration eligibility. He said that students should be registered without reference to Virginia Code 24.1-1 (11) which provides an outline for residency requirements for students.

Local registrars were also instructed by the State Board of Elections and by Merhige to establish a provisional list of registered students in a separate book until matters are legally taken care of.

Merhige has stated that he will ask for the convening of a three-judge federal court to determine whether state voting residency requirements follow constitutional guidelines. It is anticipated that the court will issue its ruling prior to the Nov. 2 state general election; if the decision is not made, the students now provisionally registered cannot vote in that election.

The U.S. District Judge's temporary order signalled a first-round victory for five college students who filed suit because they felt they were denied the right to register in the localities in which they attended school. The protests were made from students attending University of Virginia, Virginia Tech, Lynchburg College, and Mary Washington College.

The students, in addition to asking for an extended registration period, sought through the American Civil Liberties Union for a convening of a federal district court to determine the constitutionality of state residency requirements for students. Although only the five plaintiffs were named in the suit, the Oct. 1 order applies to all college students because the suit was filed under the class action provision of federal law.

Students registration was made possible because, at Merhige's request, the section of Virginia Code applying to student registration was set aside. This section reads:

"Residency for all purposes of qualification to vote requires a domicile and place of abode. No student in any institution of learning shall be regarded as having either gained or lost a residence to the right of suffrage by reason of his location or sojourn in such institutions."

State Attorney General Andrew P. Miller had included in his previous rules for consideration of student residency such factors as the plans of the student after graduation to remain in the community; the degree of freedom from parental control; economic self dependence in the community; the location of bank accounts, and returning to parents' homes during vacations.

The interpretation of these guidelines by some local registrars has been questioned by students throughout the state.

Student registration in Fredericksburg took place on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of last week.

Local draft board 'in the dark'

With the recent Congressional renewal of the Selective Service Act, the Department of Defense announced two weeks ago that it has set a 10,000-man draft call for the remainder of 1971.

Sequence Number 125 will be the ceiling for induction into the military for men in the 1971 first priority selection group, which includes those registrants born in 1951 or earlier who received lottery numbers in 1970 or 1969 and are available for induction during 1971.

Draft Director Curtis W. Tarr stated last week that local draft boards would "deliver" 6,500 of these men in the period of November 1-18; the remaining 3,500 will be called during the period of November 29-December 9. Tarr said that he has directed local boards to give at least 30 days notice to all registrants facing the induction process in coming months. Current draft regulations require 10 days notice.

According to Tarr, the uniform national call provision of the new draft law assures every man in the 1971 group who is 1-A status and qualified with a number of 125 and below that induction notices will be sent to them in the near future. Tarr stated that some of these men will enter the Army in January, February, or March of next year due to the extended liability provisions of the draft regulations.

"Equity of treatment for all registrants requires that all men with numbers of 125 or lower face the induction process," he said. In addition, Tarr said that he has directed local and appeal boards to defer all actions on classifications, personal appearances, and appeals until new regulations containing draft reform provisions are effected. The 1971 amendments to the draft law require the Selective Service System to publish all regulation changes in the federal Register at least 30 days before they become effective.

"Because of the many reform provisions in the new law and being instituted by the system, it would be unfair not to extend these forthcoming advantages to registrants now facing classification or appeal actions," Tarr stated. "Accordingly, I have directed that all local and appeal boards defer action on such cases until the new regulations are formally distributed."

The draft board for the Fredericksburg area—according to its secretary, has not yet made plans or set quotas for upcoming inductions. "We have received no information," she said, "and we have been advised not to have board meetings until we get the new regulations. Frankly, we're just as much in the dark as you are."

news

The Senate will hold an Open House Thursday, October 14 at 6:30 p.m. on A.C.L. Terrace (or in A.C.L. Ballroom, if rain). All students are invited to attend and sign up for committees.

In Monroe 8, a training session for Hotline volunteers will be held at 7:30 p.m., October 14.

Transcendental Meditation will sponsor an introductory lecture in Monroe 21, Friday October 15th.

The Federal Service Entrance Exam will be given in Monroe 21, Saturday, October 16. Seniors should consult the Placement Office for details.

Pi Nu Chi initiation meeting will be held in A.C.L. Ballroom at 7:00 p.m. Sunday, October 19.

Edward C. Banfield of Harvard University will speak on "The Nature of the Urban Crisis" at 2:15 p.m., Wednesday, Oct. 20.

The Virginia Philosophical Association will meet in A.C.L. Ballroom at 2:00 p.m., Tuesday, October 21.

Seal & Crofts will give a concert at 8:00 p.m. in GW Auditorium, October 21.

The Department of Philosophy will sponsor a talk by E. M. Adams of the University of North Carolina on "Meaning and Subjectivity" in ACL ballroom at 9:30 a.m. on Friday, Oct. 22.

Graduate Record Exams will be given in Combs 200, Saturday, October 23, from 8:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

The Drama Department will present "Three Sisters" by Anton Chekhov at 8:00 p.m. on four dates: October 22, 23, 25, and 26.

At 1:15 p.m., Tuesday, October 26, Henry Eyring will discuss "The Dynamics of Life" in Combs 100.

The Senate will convene in A.C.L. Ballroom at 7:00 p.m. Tuesday, October 26.

Transcendental Meditation will meet Thursday, October 28, at 7:30 p.m. in Monroe 21.

Any student having suggestions for the class gift should contact Kathy Ray at Ext. 446.

Any male student or faculty member wishing to play on the MWC basketball team should come to the practices in Goalrick gym from 7 to 9 on Tuesday evenings and from 2 to 4 on Sunday afternoons.

Anyone wishing to join the Fredericksburg Stamp Club should see Richard Sarchet of the Math Department in Room 7C at Combs for further information.

Childish threats

At a recent press conference, Governor Linwood Holton stressed two important factors in his and Virginia legislators' view of the student press; that editors, through crusading editorial policy, could conceivably cause an institution to receive less than requested appropriations and that these same editorials reflect a juvenile preoccupation with the use of media for its shock value.

The question of appropriations is one of great concern to administrators here at MWC and throughout the state. The fear, which has been borne out by the governor, is that, if student editors insist on "rocking the boat," it might be expensive. The fear is apparently founded. The rationale is not.

No student newspaper is bound to uphold their particular institution. Editorial criticism, hopefully constructive, reflects the attitude of a particular editorial board, not of a whole newspaper staff or of an entire student body.

The threat of costing needed appropriations has been constantly used by administrators in attempts to influence editorial policies. It is a ridiculous argument. Without criticism, educational institutions might be prevented from moving financially backward. However, they will also be hindered from moving humanly forward.

It is very flattering that individual editorials carry so much weight with them when they are sent to the Va. state legislature. But these controversial newspapers are the same ones that Holton has dismissed as "juvenile"; the same ones that he has predicted will die out when editors grow tired of shocking people with obscenities and turn to other activities.

If indeed, these student editors are passing idle time toying with the idea of playing journalist, then Holton and his boys on the appropriations committee are simply prolonging their own agony by giving weight and importance to something they brand as "juvenile."

If words considered by some to be obscene in student newspapers are "childish", why aren't legislators reaching for the traditional bar of soap to wash out several childish mouths instead of locking the clasp on their pocketbooks to a whole institution? A reaction as serious as this to something considered "juvenile" is not only childish in itself, but also stupid.

A threat to cut allocations to an educational institution whose student newspaper is politically unpopular is a subtle form of censorship. Censorship, whether subtle or not, is not juvenile, it is illegal.

L.C.



Unadulterated sexism

by Thomas Johnson

The issue of The Bullet dealing with women in politics graphically revealed the real nature of the women's liberation movement and its offshoot, The National Women's Political Caucus.

If one analyses the statements made by Gloria Steinem and the slate of proposals drawn up by the Caucus it readily becomes apparent that neither Steinem nor the Caucus are interested in bringing about a humane society. What they are after is power, pure and simple: they desire not to free all individuals from irrational controls established by others, but to work for legislation which would broaden the control of bureaucrats over citizens. They do not wish to eliminate sexism, but are working frantically to foster the expansion of sexism. They do not wish to work for the principle of individual rights, for it is apparent that they do not have the slightest conception of this fundamental precept, the application of which is absolutely essential to the establishment of a free, and thus humane, society.

The examination of a few of the positions held by Steinem and the Caucus will suffice to support the above allegations. One of the most frequently heard demands is that there must be a "reordering of priorities"—"They need only to be reordered to pay for life instead of death." We are told that the money that is now being spent on the killing of thousands in Vietnam should be redirected to pay for the killing of millions in this country who are in the initial stage of their life. That abortion should be "free" and available upon demand by any female. What they are demanding is that the elected bureaucrats cease using the forced labor of the citizens of this nation to pay for an immoral war (which it is) and to switch to a position forcing citizens (particularly men) to pay for the killing of human embryos and fetuses. In addition they demand that the taxpayers be forced to pay for the cost of operating child care centers. It is quite clear, that Steinem and the Caucus are after power—the use of governmental power to control the lives of others and use them as the means to their ends.

In her article, "A Close Second," Diane Smith writes that "Gloria Steinem has said that the time has come to end the evaluation of people according to race or sex." And yet when one examines the proposals of the Caucus, which Steinem surely supports since she is a member of its Steering Committee, one finds that the Caucus is asking that all women support women candidates and is demanding that women make up 50 per cent of the delegates to the 1972 national conventions of both parties. Note that the Caucus is not asking women to support just any candidate that they might consider to be appropriate for political office, no, they are specifically asking for support of women candidates "who are committed to women's priorities," not the priorities of all citizens. Also note that the Caucus demands the use of a quota system based on sex for the evaluation and selection of delegates to national conventions. They do not advocate the selection of delegates based on their interest, ability and desire to attend the conventions; no, they base their demand on gender. And we are told that Steinem wants an "end to the evaluation of people according to race or sex." In reality, what we are really witnessing is pure, unadulterated sexism practiced by the women liberationists.

There can be no question in the mind of a rational individual that every human, regardless of his sex, race, or age, should have the right to determine the actions of his own life and to be responsible for the consequences of these actions (which is the meaning of individual rights), but the members of women's liberation are definitely not working toward this end. They are grabbing for political power and demanding the expansion of servitude of citizens; they are overtly practicing sexism (which is just another form of collectivism which is the political philosophy held by the liberationists) and they are diligently working for the passage of legislation which will hasten the destruction of the final remnants of freedom that remain in this country, while clinging to the psychopathological notion that somehow they can force their master plan for society down the throats of all.

feedback

'Fools' names' mar walk

To the Editor:

Fool's names
and fool's faces,
are often seen
in public places...

—a little saying you may have heard from your mother when she tried to deter you from scribbling "Mary loves John" on the stall of the "little girls room" at school. The jingle is very apropos in relation to a recent incident: the mutilation of the new sidewalk running parallel to Chandler Hall.

The school has been kind enough to finally pave the dirt path running between Ball Circle and the sidewalk to Seacobeck. Now when it rains, those people who must take the short cut to dinner (perhaps cutting off twenty seconds!), won't get their feet muddy. But are we grateful for this service? Of course not! Many people thought the new concrete was an extension of Grauman's Chinese Theatre and in their mad desire for fame and immortality, impressed their hands, feet and vows of love to some UVA dude, into the wet cement...

The sidewalk is a disgusting mess, in my estimation, and I would be quite embarrassed for 'outsiders' to have to see it. Hopefully it can and will be covered over.

That's another fine example of the immaturity and inconsideration on the part of the MWC Ladies(?).

T. L. Woodworth

Student questions UGF

To the Editor:

According to the article in the BULLET for Monday October 4, Mary Washington students are not to be allowed to register to vote in the City of Fredericksburg. The city registrar is quoted as saying "I simply don't think your interests lie here."

In the College Bulletin of the same date we are advised of the plans for the local United Fund campaign and are informed that "every member of the College Community shall be given the opportunity to contribute" to fourteen institutions in the Fredericksburg area.

If, as the city registrar seems to believe, our interests do not lie in the community of Fredericksburg, I fail to see why we should be expected to support its institutions. I do not wish to deny the importance of the work accomplished by the United Fund in Fredericksburg or in any other community. I would like to suggest that each student contribute to the United Fund or other charity of her choice in her own community if that is indeed where her interests lie.

Sincerely,
Anne K. L. Irvin

the bullet

robin darling	editor
linda cayton	assistant
linda kay carpenter	business
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bethany woodward	news
diane smith	features
becky rasmussen	photography
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liz pully	circulation

The opinions expressed herein are not necessarily those of the College or the student body, nor are opinions expressed in signed articles and columns necessarily those of the editor or all members of the editorial board.

Signed letters to the editor are invited from all readers. The BULLET will print all letters within the limits of space and subject to the laws of libel.

Letters should be brought to the BULLET office no later than Thursday before the Monday of publication.

The BULLET reserves the right to edit all contributions for grammatical and technical errors.

Subscriptions are \$4.00 per year. Write The BULLET, Box 1115, College Station, Fredericksburg, Va. 22401.

Narcotics missing at UVa

by Marianne Schwartz

Four pounds of cocaine have been discovered missing from the University of Virginia Hospital since 1969.

A state-wide audit conducted between June 1969 and June 1971 revealed that along with the estimated \$75,000 worth of cocaine, varying amounts of other drugs have disappeared from the Hospital's two pharmacies. These included 492 tablets of dexedrine and amphetamine; 219 ampules of dilaudid, a derivative of morphine; 106 ampules of Pantopon, a derivative of opium; and 50 ampules of dolophine, a heroin substitute, such as methadone.

At least one suspect has been connected to the incident by Charlottesville Police. The suspect is a former pharmacy employee. The Richmond Times-Dispatch in an interview with hospital pharmacist Mr. William A. Smith reported his comment that "All our drugs were locked up, but people who worked there knew where the keys were."

In a letter to the State Board of Pharmacy which was made public last Wednesday the Hospital Pharmacy was described as not having "Adequate drug inventory control and adequate pharmacists

to operate the pharmacy" and that "The administration of the hospital could scarcely be unaware of the standardized requirements for a modern and properly operated hospital with respect to drug control."

Smith told the Times-Dispatch that "I've been talking about improvements for some time, and we got some but not enough." Smith said that he had requested a walk-in vault where the drugs could be stored, but the hospital administration, "Didn't think it was important or they thought it would cost too much." Sandra Reeves, a spokesman for the hospital said that a written request for a walk-in vault was never submitted.

Recommendations for changes in the operation of the pharmacy from the State Board of Pharmacy include installation of a vault for the storage of all narcotics, amphetamines and barbiturates, and an alarm system to protect all areas of drug storage. A 120 day time limit was placed on the installation of these changes.

The hospital has already acted upon these recommendations. Parts for the new vault have been ordered, and pharmacists are now on duty 24 hours a day.

Woodward to leave post for California job

Daniel H. Woodward, MWC librarian since 1969, will leave his post at the end of the school year to assume the post of librarian at the Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Museum located in San Marino, California.

The Huntington Library and Art Gallery is

BOV approves faculty changes

During its quarterly meeting in Charlottesville, the Board of Visitors of the University of Virginia approved several faculty changes and appointments. Chancellor Grellet C. Simpson recommended at the meeting last month the following changes, all of which were approved.

Daniel H. Woodward will leave his position of Librarian of the college at the end of the school year to accept the position of Librarian at the Henry Huntington and Art Gallery in San Marino, California. Mr. Woodward, who is also a professor of English and Secretary of the Faculty, joined the staff of MWC in 1957. He was appointed Librarian in 1968, following the death of Carroll H. Quenzel, and assumed his duties a year afterward, when he had completed the requirements for an M.S. degree in Library Science.

In other department changes, the Department of Geography and Geology has been divided into two separate departments. Samuel O. Bird, Professor of Geology, and Samuel T. Emory, previously chairman of the joint department, will continue as chairman of the Department of Geography.

Also announced was the appointment of Cornelia D. Oliver as an Academic Adviser in the Office of the Dean. She will be one of four counselors working under the Assistant Dean of the College for Academic Counseling. Mr. Oliver, who is an Associate Professor of Art, will continue to teach part-time.

The Chancellor also presented one promotion to the Board, that of Jean Slater Edson, from Associate Professor to Professor of Music.

The Board confirmed the appointments of nine new faculty members who were named to teaching positions during the summer. They include Kent W. Butzine, Assistant Professor of Psychology; Mr. Eric V. Eslinger, Assistant Professor of Geology; Dennis DaLuisio, Assistant Professor of Dramatic Arts; Kathleen A. Hart, Instructor of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation (dance); Ronald K. Hoefflin, Assistant Professor of Statistics; Frederick C. Landis, instructor in Classics (part time); Lloyd J. Mallan, Assistant Professor of Dramatic Arts; and Sue Collins Tussey, Assistant Professor of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation.

located on the grounds of the Huntington family estate. The library contains a collection of English books and manuscripts written before 1640. It also specializes in literature concerning American history, particularly the colonial period and the settlement of the west.

The art gallery houses a collection of eighteenth century English paintings, including Gainsborough's "The Blue Boy."

Woodward commented on his years at MWC and his role as head librarian. He noted many changes since his arrival in 1957, especially the enrollment of blacks and males. He expressed the wish that more black students be recruited, but claimed mixed emotions as to male enrollment. Although he stated that MWC had much to offer men, especially in the area of drama, he favored a predominately female student body.

Woodward explained, "Here they (women) have a chance to run things for themselves. Where there are more males, the girls have a tendency to let the boys run things and to play second fiddle."

Woodward also endorsed the expansion of the library and an increased amount of audio-visual equipment. He stressed the hope that students and faculty would make more frequent use of the library, stating, "We have the facilities here and we want people to use them."



photo courtesy of THE FREE LANCE-STAR

Daniel H. Woodward

'Who's Who' announced

Names of students elected to "Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities" were released last week. The newly elected members are as follows:

Carol Jean Anderson '73
Margaret Anna Barnatt '72
Judith Ann Benevento '72
Mary Katharine Bradford '72
Mary Elizabeth Conrad '72
Janice L. Donaldson '72
Renie Eis '72
Brenda Jean Franklin '72
Karren Jean Harwood '72
Martha Sue Houchins '72
Ilona Kardos '72
Patric Griffin Link '72
Susan Elizabeth Palmer '72
Joy Ellen Praet '72
Marsha Graves Price '72
Eileen Marion Reynolds '72
Susan Elizabeth Ridd '72
Mary Elizabeth Saunders '72
Betsy Weathers Smith '72
Barbara Ellen Taylor '72
Martha Ann Welsh '73
Mary Ann Wegener '72

Hot Line service booms

by Kathy Duley

Since it was opened September 1, the Fredericksburg Hot Line has had a response which indicates the need for such a program in the area. It was established as an information center and a place where people could seek help with their problems, worries, or talk without revealing their identity. Martha Parsells, director of Hot Line, said that the Hot Line had been "very busy," handling 60 to 65 calls a week, and that it is serving its purpose well.

Parsells felt that the volunteers have been able to deal effectively with the problems callers have phoned in. Thus far, there have been no negative results. The calls range from problems with biology homework to suicide threats. The largest number of calls concern boy-girl relationships. Drug problems and parental conflicts constitute the two second largest categories of calls, with pregnancy questions ranking the third highest. Parsells, noting the number of drug-centered calls and the apparent availability of drugs in the area, pointed out the need for drug treatment which can be obtained without police involvement. Mary Washington Hospital offers such treatment but they must notify the police.

The volunteers ask callers no questions concerning identity but are often given ages and localities of the persons calling. This information could be helpful to the Hot Line in obtaining funds next year to continue their operations, as well as to the volunteers in dealing with the problems.

Most of the calls are local, with a few coming from outlying counties. 50 per cent of the callers are in the 13-18 age group, while less than 10 per cent are college age (18-24 years). Approximately 4 per cent of the callers are over forty years of age. Crank calls run about 6 per cent with another 20 per cent labelled "hang-up" calls, where the caller hangs up when the aide answers the phone. Parsells believes this was often due to loss of nerve. Aides are able in some cases to restore the caller's nerve to talk. The first few minutes of the calls are usually slow, but once confidence in the caller is established — the conversations become open and uninhibited.

At the present time there are 54 aides working and 28 more in training. Parsells plans to have another training session in January, and encourages college students who are interested to apply. She eventually hopes to have 196 volunteers, each working a three hour shift every other week.

Hot Line operates 24 hours a day and can be reached by dialing 371-1212.

Self study examines operation of college;

By Robin Darling

Amassed over a period of two years, the facts and proposals outlined in the recently released "Self-Study 1971" were formulated as part of the requirements for the reaccreditation of Mary Washington College. The report is divided into 11 chapters, totaling 300 pages, some of which attempt to examine the future and recent past of MWC, others of which make evaluations and predictions.

Two of the report's recommendations, though phased conditionally, seem to be a response to drawn-out controversy on campus. First, in consideration of the present relationship between MWC and the University of Virginia, its "mother institution," the report cautiously advised legal autonomy for MWC. Second, it recommended, after citing the advantages and disadvantages of the change, the abolition of freshmen dorms and the integration of each entering class into all residential halls.

While specified committees in each department submitted particular evaluations and proposals, the Self-Study Steering Committee consists of two students, four faculty members, and three members of the administration. Former Dean of the College Reginald Whidden edited the report in its final form. Although the committee acknowledged the air of the MWC community in the makeup of "Self-Study 1971," various students and faculty members have complained that some of the report's statistics were "padded;" others suggested that members of the committee were "arbitrarily" selected.

Previously, a Self-Study report had also been in the works for two years, in preparation for an April, 1962 visit of the Commission on Colleges and Universities. By the following September, the recommendations of that Committee's report had prompted considerable attention by the faculty and administration. According to the current report, these two bodies acted upon the Commission's suggestions by eliminating physical education and home economics majors, by compiling profiles of each freshman class, by adopting a four-point grading system, by instituting a counseling center, and by making statements on academic freedom and MWC tenure policy.

"Self Study 1971" also emphasizes that the College has made changes on its own, often in response to student expectations.

The Southern Association of Colleges and Schools which is the regional accreditation agency which evaluates MWC, sponsors the Self-Study program every ten years for the stated purpose of improving educational effectiveness. The study is required for all members of Association to retain accreditation, and the Association provides questions around which the committee can conduct its study. Among these questions are "Are there channels through which students may make known their suggestions as to procedure and policies?" and "Does Mary Washington College fulfill its role and purpose as an effective institution of higher learning?"

At its outset, the Committee acknowledged that its findings could involve a revision of the previously-defined purposes of the college. This had, in fact, happened in the past, as this month's report mentions. In April of 1953, for example, the faculty adopted a statement of purpose which defined the College as an institution with an "obligation to meet the needs of the women of Virginia," while among the school's aims it listed "respect for religious beliefs" and "love of country and devotion to our democracy." In response to coeducation within the Virginia University system, the faculty's statement of purpose for March, 1970, deleted all references to a particular sex and substituted as the College purpose "to provide, without regard to race, creed, or national origin, an educational program of the highest quality." Most recently, characterizations of MWC in official correspondence and documents have been vague. Generally, MWC is termed a "single-purpose institution" and an acknowledgement of its limitations are included. Administrations, as the "Self-Study 1971" reveals, increasingly feel in competition with multipurpose universities, such as UVA and Virginia Commonwealth University on the one hand, and on the other, with specialized institutions, such as community colleges and professional and vocational schools.

Each chapter of the study deals with various bodies or institutions within MWC. However, the same financial problems which plague the Comptroller's Office in Chapter III, "Organization and Administration," reappear as factors affecting faculty salaries in Chapter V, "Faculty." The study, then, is best read with specific problems in mind;

its formal divisions only superficially categorize the problems and procedures which influence the whole College.

ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

Included in the review of administrative coordination was an unreserved commendation of the role of Chancellor Grellet C. Simpson as an intellectual leader within the College community, as well as an administrator willing to listen to the complaints and suggestions of the faculty and students. This section of the study reveals in particular the Chancellor's semi-independence of his legal superiors within the University system, the President and Board of Visitors of UVA. Simpson, it implies, has nearly automatic approval of these officers for the programs which he initiates at MWC.

Such a conclusion has been upheld as recently as last year, when the Visitors affirmed the right of the Chancellor to decide on Open House hours in MWC dormitories. Simpson had, prior to that decision, questioned whether the final authority in such a decision would rest with himself or with the Board.

Although the report stressed the importance of the Chancellor, the roles of the other top administration officials were not ignored. The position of Assistant Chancellor for Administration, which the Board of Visitors approved in 1970, was carefully detailed. The Assistant Chancellor last year administered diverse offices and as of this fall, has assumed direction of other divisions, such as the campus news service and the Alumnae Office.

In the absence of an internal development office, which the self-study specifically recommends, the Assistant handles certain funds in conjunction with other offices.

While positions such as Comptroller and Registrar are restrictive and generally easy to be defined, the offices of Chancellor and Assistant Chancellor have a relationship which has only recently evolved and which, in the study, is less easily characterized. From the information included by the Steering Committee, it appears that the former position is one of direction and policymaking, and that the latter consists mainly of the administering of College policies and the overseeing of various functions within the lower echelons of the administration. However, the report implies in this section that much of the relationship between the two positions is dependent upon the nature of the persons who fill them.

A similar situation—of the personalities involved in two administrative offices—appears in a preceding section on the bond between MWC and the government of the University.

MWC-UVA TIES

In its discussion of the College and the body of the University, the report emphasizes the history of MWC as an institution of rapidly changing purposes. It notes its origin as the

State Normal School, and its development as a teachers' college until 1944, when it affiliated itself by state law with UVA, and placed itself under the higher administration of that institution. Specifying the conditions under which MWC joined the University—as the women's wing of the school—the report goes on to state that with recent coeducation the character of both schools has changed, effectively invalidating the original reasons for the affiliation.

The study, in short seems to approve of the suggestion of the "Russell Report" (of the Higher Education Study Commission) made six years ago: that Mary Washington College gain independent status with a separate Board of Visitors. However, the Future of the College Committee recommended in 1967 that MWC remain within the University system, with the understanding that although it might one day stand independent, the benefits of affiliation at that time offset the advantages of secession.

Further, the study notes that the workable relationship and general cooperation between MWC and UVA has resulted largely from the personalities and mutual understanding of Chancellor Simpson and President Edgar Shannon. Without making a proof that such a relationship does exist, the report concludes that, although such an informal agreement may be the basis for good relations at the present time, a change of administrators or conditions in either of the two institutions may make that structural relationship inoperable.

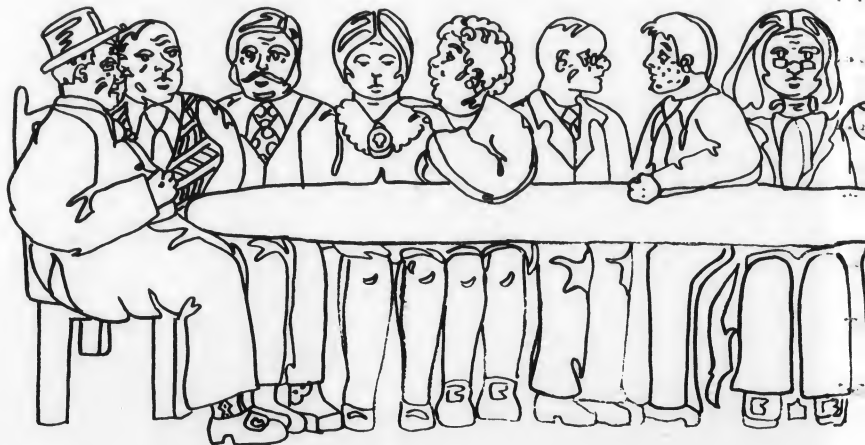
In addition, it mentions the lack of coordination between the schools' academic programs and the upcoming retirement of the present Chancellor as other factors in the widening separation. The report acknowledges that the next chancellor's attitude toward autonomy may alter its predictions, but it cites MWC and UVA as competing institutions and recommends a separate Board of Visitors.

Perhaps the most frequently mentioned factor which ties the two institutions together is the budgetary system of the College. Separate from UVA as it presents its biennial requests to the House of Delegates' Appropriations Committee, MWC is nonetheless affected by the finances of the other school and by the attitudes of the state legislators.

FINANCES AND OPERATIONS

Despite the fact that the report's stance on College finances is mostly explanatory, it cites certain factors as contributing to MWC's financial difficulties. First, before it is submitted to the state Division of the Budget, the biennial budget must receive approval from the UVA Board of Visitors. Presumably, the Board would attempt to coordinate the budgets of all other four-year divisions of the University.

Moreover, the report makes the prediction, based on the 1970-72 Virginia general fund allocations for MWC, that students fees will be increased along with the costs of operating the College. In other words, for reasons economic and political, Virginia legislators are becoming less and less



proposes autonomy, no freshman dorms

willing to finance institutions by increasing taxes. Added to this, the presently undefined purpose of the College makes it harder to justify large state expenditures. As the study makes clear, College administrators and faculty are unwilling to slacken the academic program by reducing faculty and equipment: the student is unavoidably caught in the middle.

In addition, the report states, the recent adoption of the faculty-student ratio formula by the state budget office has further strained the financial resources of the College. The formula, which on the basis of a recommended classroom ratio is a determinant for state funding, works against a small college and in favor of a university with large numbers of lecture classes and teaching assistants. According to the report, since MWC has stated that it will not reduce the quality of its classrooms, financial conditions may further accentuate the problems which the faculty members face.

FACULTY AND EQUIPMENT

As a solution to some of the problems of a severely limited budget, the study suggests, among other things, bringing part-time instructors from related professional fields into the classrooms. This proposal, it states, would strengthen both existing and new programs without increasing the number of faculty and consequently raising the faculty student ratio. The report also advises course revision whereby three old courses could be consolidated into two new ones, lowering the ratio to one acceptable to the state.

As for faculty salaries, the report states frankly that improvement will depend upon the actions of Virginia's Governor and General Assembly. Acknowledging a well-known problem, the report states that while salaries for the two lower academic ranks—instructor and associate professor—are good enough to attract young teachers, the salaries for the two upper ranks are not adequate and are far below the national average. Increased student fees can only defray the costs of operation: they will not help meet the inflation rate which reduced a five-year net increase in salaries to one-half the original figure. The study reiterates that MWC can do nothing for its professors if the state will not offer a drastic raise in funding, and predicts that it may be able to do nothing regardless, since the number of student credit hours is not large enough to justify the number of positions held in the faculty.

The priorities of the College are listed in the study in terms of repairs in facilities, such as the library and classroom buildings, and maintenance operations. Many of these would have been out of reach of the College if Governor Linwood Holton had not allotted emergency funds to MWC last spring.

The report cites similar reasons for the inability of the College to pay its faculty any substantial fringe benefits.

"Self Study 1971" is written for a group of outsiders who may not be familiar with the particular problems of Mary Washington College. Consequently, it is not an unbiased document. Most of its negative judgements appear to be sound many of its positive evaluations are not. On a few important issues—notably, coeducation and admissions standards—the report was rendered neutral by a series of mutually contradicting statements.

However, the picture that emerged from the report was on the whole an accurate one. It shows the College hamstrung: caught, on one side, in a no longer beneficial University system, lacking its own governing board—and on the other by a state legislature reluctant to allocate funds at a time when those funds are crucial to the future of the College.

A few of the most important conclusions are nothing new. Students and faculty members have for years complained that the inconsistency between salary and rank leads unavoidably to the departure of young professors offered higher pay and higher rank at another school. As the 1965 "Russell Report" shows, the idea of autonomy from the University of Virginia is not a new one.

The report, however, makes those opinions official. It characterizes the institution itself as one which has undergone strenuous changes in structure and purpose without falling apart. As it states in closing, the study attempted to reflect the identity of a changing college and, in light of its identity, make proposals which would insure its survival.

State considers MWC budget

by Paddy Link

The biennial budget for Mary Washington College is being reviewed at this time in a series of hearings in Richmond by the Governor's Advisory Board on the Budget, which is made up of legislators, and the Commonwealth Budget Office.

Edward Allison, MWC Comptroller, said the budgets for all state agencies and institutions are drawn up by a formula, which improves the chances of getting a fair allocation. Assistant Chancellor Michael Houston said the formula budgeting system eliminates the politics that once influenced budgetary decisions.

According to Allison, the three criteria on which the budget is based are the continuance and strengthening of present programs, and what is needed to initiate new ones.

Allison said neither demonstration against Pat Nixon in the spring of 1970, nor controversial issues of THE BULLET affected the amount of funds received by MWC in the past biennium. "In fact," said Allison, "we've been averaging an increase of close to 50 percent in general funds in the past few years."

Faculty salaries are also based on a formula. The formula funds 1 professor to 20 students in lower level courses, and 1 to 12 in upper level courses based on the number of full-time equivalent students. A full-time student is figured on the number of credit hours per semester divided by 15. Houston said MWC has more positions than the formula calls for. He said cutbacks are necessary, but that they will be made mainly through attrition. In the future, the number of students per faculty member is going to increase, but

Houston feels the rise should not be significant.

The Governor announces the budget for the next biennium in his January address to the state legislature. If, at this time, an institution feels they have overlooked in their funding, they can appeal to the Appropriations Committee of the legislature. Allison said MWC appealed what he termed "an oversight" in 1970, and said additional funds were obtained. After all appeals are heard, the budget becomes law.

In contrast to the statements of Allison and Houston, a Democratic candidate for lieutenant governor, Del. George J. Kostel of Clifton Forge wrote Governor Linwood Holton that budget requests from state agencies and institutions are "totally unrealistic." Kostel, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, said state agencies and institutions "play a little game" asking for more than they really need, knowing the request will get cut to a figure that is within the range of funds actually needed. Houston said this method was the practice before the use of the formula system.

Houston also said the taxpayers' reluctance to support higher education does "make things tougher" for state colleges and universities, and that MWC depends heavily on tuitions. The taxpayers' reluctance to fund education was illustrated by VCU president Warren Brandt when he appeared in front of the Governor's Advisory Board on the Budget. He said the academic center turned away 4,500 applicants, and the medical school accepted only 136 out of 1,500 applicants for lack of room.

Allison and Houston are optimistic that MWC will receive the necessary funds in January. However, citing the unpopularity of higher education with the taxpayer, Houston is cautious about the future of a liberal arts college like MWC.



In the town where I was born
Lived a man who sailed to sea
And he told us of his life
In the land of submarines

So we sailed into the sun
'Till we found a sea of green
And we lived beneath the waves
In our yellow submarine

We all live in a yellow submarine
yellow submarine
yellow submarine
We all live in a yellow submarine . . .

And our friends are all aboard
Many more of them live next door
And the band begins to play

We all live in a yellow submarine
yellow submarine
yellow submarine . . .

And we live a life of ease
Every one of us has all we need
Sky of blue and sea of green
In our yellow submarine.

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SA structure shows confusion in Senate-Exec

Two years ago, student government revised its structure in order to do away with an over-abundance of standing committees and to re-evaluate the role of student government officers. Student officials at this time foresaw an increased student participation through a more effective Senate.

Present Student Association President Ann Welsh, recently commented on her conceptions of the two-year-old student government structure. She stated, "The purpose of student government is two-fold. First, it must protect and represent the interest of the student body and second, it must help to create a vital community interested in the acquisition of knowledge."

She explained that there exists two fundamental problems on any college campus. Welsh said "The first . . . is the structure of the student government organization suitable to meet the needs of the student; and the second is, do students have any power to insure that their needs be met."

The official spokeswoman of the SA is the Executive Chairman. All executive powers are vested in the Exec Chairman and the Exec Cabinet, which comprises the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the SA. It is the responsibility of Exec cabinet to act as a liaison between the administration of the college and the students on all matters of joint concern.

The legislative branch of the SA is the Senate. All legislative powers are vested in the Senate which is headed by the Legislative Chairman, Debbie Mandelker. The Exec Chairman of the SA is an ex-officio member of the Senate and all proposals made by the Senate are referred to the Exec Chairman before being presented to the appropriate body. Any proposal vetoed by the Exec Chairman is returned to the Senate for further discussion. A two-thirds vote is necessary to override the Exec Chairman's veto.

The Senate is organized into standing committees which include: Academic Affairs Committee, which works with all members of the college to improve the teaching and learning environment; Committee for College Community, which works for the establishment of a sense of community within the college; Election Committee, which establishes

election procedures for all campus elections; Finance Committee, which oversees the budget of the SA and is responsible for recommendations for the use of funds; and Legislative Revision Committee, which reviews, revises, and edits all rules concerning the SA.

The judicial structure in the SA is divided into three levels: the Joint Council, the Campus Review Court, and the Residence Hall Judicial Committees. Judicial Chairman Karen Harwood presides over all judicial bodies.

The Joint Council, which is the highest judicial body of the college, comprises three faculty members and six students. Generally, any violation of major SA regulations will appear before the Joint Council. Any decision made by the Joint Council in regards to a hearing, is then submitted to the

Chancellor in the form of a recommendation. The Chancellor retains the right to refuse recommendation, for hearings.

The Campus Review Court, which functions as an appellate body, comprises the Judicial Chairman, Chairman of the Review Court and five elected student members; one sophomore, two juniors and two seniors. The Campus Review Court conducts plenary hearings on all student appeals from the Residence Hall Judicial Committee.

Joy Praet, Academic Affairs Chairman, commented on the effectiveness of SA structure, stating "I think it's good. I think the Executive Cabinet is well defined, however the Senate confuses me a bit. I don't quite see the value in some committees. It's really not easy to correlate the work of the Senate and the Executive Cabinet."

Meditation popular on campuses

by Anita Waters

Last night's lecture on Transcendental Meditation was its sponsors claim, part of a worldwide movement which has greatly expanded since it was founded five years ago in India.

Held by the Student's International Meditation Society, the discussion focused on the importance of meditation to human evolution: unfolding "full creative potential, physiology of consciousness, the environmental applications of Transcendental Meditation, and the Science of Creative Intelligence."

During the past five years, the Science of Creative Intelligence, founded by Maharishi Mahesh Yogi, has attracted the attention and interest of professors, scientists, students, and others in various fields.

The increase in popularity of Transcendental Meditation is purportedly due to the efforts of SIMS, which has sponsored International Symposia of the Science of Creative Intelligence. The Symposia are being conducted by Maharishi Mahesh Yogi and feature prominent speakers in various fields. Each symposium attempts to define trans-

cendental meditation as a distinct science and explain its effects in scientific terms. "We want to structure life in the value of infinity and we can't possibly ignore the outer structure of life in the finite values. What we need is integration."

Transcendental Meditation has been defined as "a simple, natural technique which allows the conscious mind systematically to experience finer states of mental activity until it 'transcends' the finest state of activity and arrives at the source of thought, or the field of pure creative intelligence." Its practice is said to clear the mind and release tension, increase alertness and energy, and improve physical health. Major studies have been made on the uses of meditation as a deterrent in drug abuse, and at present studies at Harvard Medical School are being made on its effect on high blood pressure and hypertension.

The symposia have interested students in the program and SIMS. During the last five years, SIMS has enrolled more than 60,000 students on 400 campuses in the United States, making it one of the largest student organizations.

Lobbies gaining ground in DC

The former law firm of President Richard M. Nixon and Attorney General John Mitchell (Mudge, Rose, Guthrie, and Alexander) and two underwriting firms closely associated with the Nixon Administration will receive more than \$100,000 in fees from the newly reorganized U.S. Postal Service's initial \$250,000 bond issue. Congressman Morris Udall, chairman of the House Postal Subcommittee, has demanded that the firms be fired, charging that one of them, Dillon-Read, is "poorly qualified" and was only hired because of the close ties between its officers and Nixon aides, and that the second, Kidder-Peabody, was chosen because its chairman and other company officials gave over \$60,000 to the Republican Party in 1968.

In the past six months dairy farmers have secretly contributed at least \$250,000 to Washington D.C. front groups pledged to finance Nixon's 1972 reelection campaign. The size and timing of the donations strongly suggest that they are a payoff for Nixon's decision to raise government supports for milk.

The sequence of events that led to the flow of "milk money" to Nixon campaign coffers was described in the September 27 WALL STREET JOURNAL. On March 11, 1971, Secretary of Agriculture Clifford Hardin, with the approval of the President's Council of Economic Advisers and the Office of Budget and Management, declined to raise government price supports for "manufacturing milk," used to make butter and cheese. Dairy farmers had requested such an increase because it would enable them to get higher prices for their products.

Hardin's decision was quickly appealed by the dairymen, who went straight to the top, meeting with Nixon on March 23. Two days later, Hardin reversed his earlier decision and the milk price supports were raised. The following day—March 26—one dairy farmer association gave \$25,000 to a Republican committee, and, shortly thereafter, the D.C. front groups were set up to conceal the size and source of future donations by the dairymen.

Hendrik S. Houthaker, who was a member of the Council of Economic Advisers at the time of the milk price support decision but then resigned, was asked about the switch in policy. He replied: "I'd

say it could cost consumers hundreds of millions of dollars because retail prices depend indirectly on support prices."

ACLU charges press censorship

In a report released two weeks ago, the American Civil Liberties Union accused the Nixon Administration of press censorship. The ACLU report, first in a planned series, was prepared by journalist Fred Powledge from private interviews with more than 45 representatives of the press and the government. Following are some of the charges from the report.

—Louis Kraar of Time-Life News Service told Powledge he has gotten a runaround by military and other government officials in the Far East. He has been denied information and access to transportation.

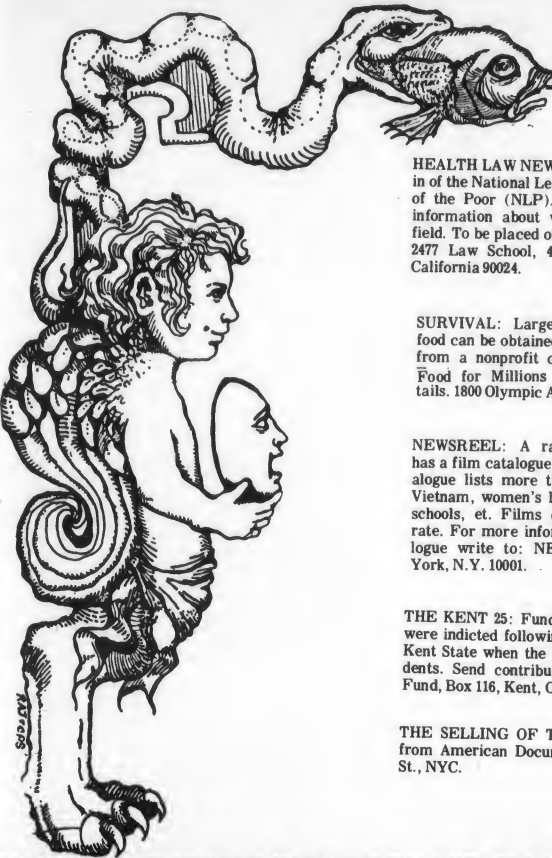
—Murray Seeger, economic specialist for the Los Angeles TIMES, said the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics stopped briefing the press last spring after a Bureau analyst admitted that reported drop in the unemployment rate was statistically insignificant.

—Fred Graham of the New York TIMES said his calls to two Justice Department divisions, Civil Rights and Internal Security, "are routinely intercepted and rerouted back to the Justice Department public information office." Graham uses phony names to get past Department secretaries.

—Richard Salant, president of CBS News, reported that John D. Erlichman, assistant to President Nixon for domestic affairs, in the midst of a casual conversation "lit into Dan Rather (CBS White House correspondent) and called him a hatchet man," implying that Rather should be removed. Salant reported also a "boycott" of the press by Defense Secretary Melvin Laird.

—Jack Nelson of the Los Angeles TIMES, who has repeatedly revealed data embarrassing to the FBI, said he has been smeared by FBI Assistant Director Thomas Bishop as "a man who drinks too much."





—escape hatch—

HEALTH LAW NEWSLETTER is the monthly bulletin of the National Legal Program on Health Problems of the Poor (NLP). The newsletter provides basic information about what's happening in the health field. To be placed on the mailing list write to: NLP, 2477 Law School, 405 Hilgrade Ave. Los Angeles California 90024.

SURVIVAL: Large amounts of highly nutritional food can be obtained for as little as 3 cents per meal from a nonprofit organization called Multipurpose Food for Millions Foundation, Inc. Write for details. 1800 Olympic Ave., Santa Monica, Ca.

NEWSREEL: A radical filmmaking organization has a film catalogue available upon request. The catalogue lists more than 50 films on such topics as Vietnam, women's liberation, black liberation, high schools, et. Films can be obtained for a nominal rate. For more information and a copy of the catalogue write to: **NEWSREEL**, 322 7th Ave., New York, N.Y. 10001.

THE KENT 25: Funds are needed for students who were indicted following the events of May 4, 1970 at Kent State when the National Guard killed four students. Send contributions to: Kent Legal Defense Fund, Box 116, Kent, Ohio, 44240.

THE SELLING OF THE PENTAGON is available from American Documentary Films, 336 West 84th St., NYC.

PLACES LOOKING FOR PEOPLE: "Invest Yourself" is a booklet which lists voluntary service agencies both within the United States and abroad. The booklet is available for \$1.00 from the Commission on Voluntary Service, 475 Riverside Drive, NYC 10027.

THE NEW SCHOOL EXCHANGE NEWSLETTER is about experimental schools, and appears three times monthly; a five month subscription costs \$5. Write to 301 East Canon Perdido St., Santa Barbara, California, 93101 for a sample copy.

TRAVELLERS AID, Englewood, New Jersey, is compiling a list of addresses where you can stay or find help for free; free schools, communes, peace and ecology centers, private homes, colleges, etc. For more information or to help compile the list write to United People's Orange Sunshine Address Book, Box 27, Englewood, New Jersey 07631.

PEOPLE'S PRESS sells such books and pamphlets as "Vietnam: A Thousand Years of Struggle" and "The Earth Belongs to the People." For a complete listing of their publications, write People's Press, 968 Valencia, San Francisco, California 94110.

FREE ABORTION COUNSELING SERVICE: If it is unavailable in your area, write the Women's Health and Abortion Project, 36 West 22nd St., New York, N.Y. 10010; or phone, Monday-Friday, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. at (212) 691-1860.

SWITCHBOARD MANUAL covers all details and operational procedures for running a successful switchboard. The manual deals with the following subjects: police relations, runaways, counseling, suicide prevention, drug rescue, etc. Send \$1 to Free Church Publications, P.O. Box 91177, Berkeley, California 94709.

THE G.I. OFFICE has begun a training school to prepare people to staff G.I. projects. They also need funds to start new projects. For further information contact the G.I. Office, 1724 20th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009.

PRESSES AVAILABLE: If you need a mimeo machine or printing press, OMEGA Graphics may be able to help. They sell reputable, inexpensive, used equipment. 711 South Dearborn, Chicago, Illinois, 60605.



Bike registration, overcrowded at the first session, was extended until yesterday.

photo by Barb Lawton



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STUDENT CAMPUS REPRESENTATIVE wanted for South American Airlines. Please write: Aerocondor Airlines, 200 Windham La., Wheaton, Md. 20902.

NOTICE: A visitor from Charlottesville, Carl Dievers, has arrived in Fredericksburg. A noted artist, Dievers is expected to unveil several busts in the near future.

RING lost in 2nd floor ladies' room of library. Black face with gold design, in gold setting. Sentimental value only. Didi—ext. 470.

ARTISTS—Fredericksburg art shop will sell your original arts and crafts creations on consignment. All types of arts and crafts are wanted: wood, leather, metal, and needlecraft; pottery, paintings; posters, photography, etc. For information, call 752-4382.

MACRAME HANDBAGS, belts, chokers, wall hangings. Handmade in the Dominican Republic. Non-profit organization. Contact Betsy Wilson, Ext. 433.

HONDA 175 SCRAMBLER for sale. Payments just made—\$550. Call Debby Dunivin, Ext. 493.

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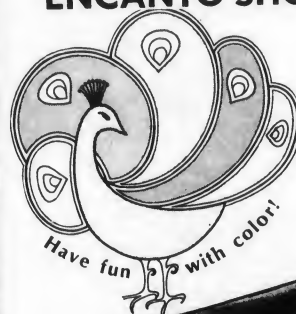
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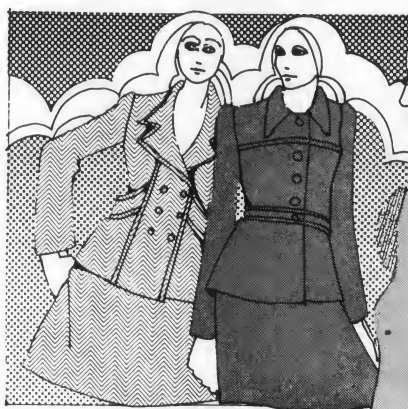
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The Race for Lieutenant Governor—



busing considered main issue

by Val Mirtó

The death last June of the Democratic Lieutenant Governor J. Sargeant Reynolds has precipitated an unusual race in Virginia. Three candidates have entered the race: Republican Delegate George P. Shafran of Arlington, Democratic Delegate George G. Kostel of Clifton Forge and, running on the independent ticket, State Senator Henry E. Howell of Norfolk, a liberal democrat.

For all the candidates, campaign procedures are about the same with the statewide leaders working out of the central headquarters through key people across the state. Of the three candidates, Howell is running the "least orthodox campaign." Unlike his two opponents, Howell will have no brochures, bumper stickers and other campaign paraphernalia. Instead, Howell is focusing his attention on the media. Shafran has organized his campaign by contacting as many voters as possible. Kostel on the other hand, is more concerned with pulling together local party factions and local Democratic committees to support his candidacy.

Howell, the independent candidate, also has the overwhelming support of the Virginia Crusade for Voters, the most influential black voter's group in the state. Howell, who had strong support from the group in his 1969 bid for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination had been expected to

get its endorsement again, which was a blow to the Shafran camp" because of Holton's popularity among the black voters and his support for Shafran. Shafran's strong opposition to busing "to overcome racial imbalances in public schools," which contrasts sharply with Holton's moderate stand on the issue, could have been a factor in the Crusade's decision.

All three candidates have stated that they oppose massive busing, the most important issue in the campaign. This issue has also become a problem to all three candidates. It has become a threat to the blue-collar white support for Howell, an important component of his liberal-populist coalition. It also becomes a problem for Shafran in that his strong anti-busing position could "undercut (the) Republican popularity" that Holton has built within the black voters. Shafran says that he will support a U.S. Constitutional amendment which would preserve neighborhood schools and prevent changes "based on racial factors"—a position shared by Kostel who feels that educational improvements in the state are hindered by massive court-ordered busing.

Kostel also feels that school busing is a major issue in the lieutenant governorship race. But Howell believes that court-ordered busing should not be an issue since there is little a lieutenant governor can do about it. "Massive busing," he says, "which none of us favor, is under the

jurisdiction of the federal courts and the Congress, and that is where it must be dealt with."

The feeling of many Virginia politicians is that Kostel and Shafran are running hard to catch up with Howell, and have to draw primarily their respective party organizations since neither of them are as well known statewide as Howell. Many also believe that Kostel is leading over Shafran mainly because the Democratic party is showing some very significant signs of unity, something that hasn't been seen for a while. There were also some rumors that Reynolds had planned that Kostel was to be his running mate in the 1973 gubernatorial campaign, an apparent factor in the decision of many Reynolds people to support Kostel as his successor. Kostel has the support of many of the conservatives who supported Harry F. Byrd Jr.'s independent bid for U.S. senator, while Shafran campaigns as a "close ally of Holton." Howell, on the other hand, broke away from the Democratic Party when a convention was called after Reynolds' death, and he announced his independent bid for the lieutenant governorship because he felt the Democratic Party "slammed the door" in his face.

In this, an unexpected or off-year-election, there is little voter participation, and voter turnout, it had been predicted, will be low.